

THE ACADEMY.

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

No. 641.
[New Issue.]

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1884.

PRICE 3d.
[Registered as a Newspaper.]

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LITERATURE.

The Works of Ralph Waldo Emerson. In 6 vols. (Macmillan.)

Ralph Waldo Emerson: a Paper read before the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, December 14, 1883, with Afterthoughts. By Wm. Hague. (Putnam.)

IN this collection of Mr. Emerson's works the fitness of the form to the contents strikes the reader at once, and it is therefore the more to be regretted that for new and newly collected matter he must look elsewhere. Nor were the publishers well advised when they determined to follow the arrangement of the American editions. Works such as these should not be thrown together promiscuously for the sake of securing volumes of a certain size. Their biographical and historical value is diminished when this is done. They ought to show their relation to the career of their author, to the development of his thought, and to the events which called them into existence. A judicious arrangement, chiefly chronological, and a few explanatory notes, would have made this edition all that could be desired.

As it is, apart from the excellent form, its single distinctive feature is Mr. John Morley's fine introductory essay. His line of thought and that of Mr. Emerson diverge at various points, and we neither expected nor wished from his pen any reckless eulogy. We are rather weary of the unconditional praise which has of late proceeded from various admirers. Mr. Emerson is entitled to something better. His own life-long desire was to discover a man "whose ear of faith was not stopped and whose argument I could not predict." Self-reliance was to him the crown of all the virtues. He would have given no thanks for indiscriminating admiration; but in Mr. Morley's criticism, as well as in that which Mr. Matthew Arnold offered in America and has since printed in *Macmillan's Magazine*, we think he would have rejoiced.

With characteristic modesty Mr. Arnold assumed the position of arbiter between Time and Nature on the one side and Mr. Emerson on the other; and his pronouncement is that Emerson is neither a great poet, nor a great writer, nor a great philosopher, but that he belongs to the class of teachers of whom Marcus Aurelius is the type. Dr. Hague (a Baptist minister who knew Emerson so early as 1831, and is able to give some interesting reminiscences) asserts just the contrary—namely, that Emerson is "one of the greatest of writers," but that "his life-work as a whole, tested by its supreme ideal, its method and fruitage, shows also a great waste of power." He will not admit that there is any parallel between Emerson and

Marcus Aurelius, and gives Emerson the palm. Considering Dr. Hague's religious standpoint, his difference from Mr. Arnold is not surprising.

Mr. Morley, like Mr. Arnold, declines to regard Emerson as a great poet. He says, with much truth, that his verses "are the outcome of a discontent with prose." Mr. Arnold quotes Milton, who said that poetry ought to be simple, sensuous, and impassioned, and, applying the definitions to Emerson's verse, concludes that "one of the legitimate poets Emerson, in my opinion, is not." That is a hard saying, and many, in spite of arguments, will feel that it is untrue. The spirit of the poet is there even if the rhyme halts. Rules of prosody are not final. Some will even say that if Milton's definition excludes Emerson it must be revised. According to Montaigne, "there is, indeed, a certain and moderate sort of poetry that a man may well enough judge by certain rules of art; but the true, supreme, and divine poesy is above all the rules of reason."

The discussion of Emerson's claims to the title of poet or man of letters seems too petty for the graceful and beautiful style in which Mr. Arnold clothes it. "*Ists* and *isms* are rather growing a weariness," wrote Carlyle in his introduction to the English edition of Emerson's *Essays*; "such a man does not readily range himself under *isms*." That referred to theological labels, but it is equally applicable to Mr. Arnold's present attempt to define and classify. Whether Emerson is to stand finally among the great poets whose phrases shall have "entered into English speech as matter of familiar and universally current quotation," or among great men of letters, or whether he is simply to be the Marcus Aurelius of this age as Mr. Arnold thinks, though interesting, is not a very valuable subject for enquiry. Enough that, as Mr. Arnold himself declares, his *Essays* are "the most important work done in prose during the present century," that he has been and is a moral force of the first order. As the writer of an admirable article in the *Scottish Review* for September 1883, says,

"There may be writers of our time who have surpassed Emerson in the power of kindling enthusiasm and appealing to the imagination, but he is without equal in his capacity for reducing the fervour of ardent aspiration to practical resolutions. Others provide us with the elements of well-doing, Emerson's teaching resolves them into a form convenient for daily use."

This being true, we need not trouble what labels we affix.

Considering the separateness of their ideas, it is more remarkable that Mr. Morley's view of Emerson is so comprehensive than that sometimes he seems hardly to appreciate him accurately, finding, as he says, pages that, to him, "after reasonably diligent meditation, remain mere abracadabra, incomprehensible and worthless." The genius of Emerson has evidently impressed his critic deeply, for such qualifications to his strictures as "still let his admirers not forget that Emerson was in his own way scholar as well as sage," and "we may, however, well be content to leave a man of Emerson's calibre to choose his own exercises," are not infrequent.

Mr. Morley's chief complaint is against

Emerson's attitude toward what he calls the darker facts of human life—Death and Sin:—

"Of nothing in the wide range of universal topics does Emerson say so little as of that which has lain in sombre mystery at the very core of most meditations on Life from Job and Solon down to Bacon and Montaigne. Except in two beautiful poems . . . Death is almost banished from his page. It is not the title or the subject of one of his essays, only secondarily even of that on Immortality; . . . none to show that he ever sat down to gather into separate and concentrated shape his reflections on the terrifying phantom that has haunted the mind of man from the very birth of time."

This is all true; but need we complain? Whitman alone, of those who have treated this topic of Death, has done so with perfect serenity—an indication to us that he saw deeper than his predecessors. He does not either brave or defy Death, but he rejoices in and welcomes this "Dark mother ever gliding near with soft feet," and calls on her to

"Come! Lovely and soothing Death,
Undulate round the world, serenely arriving,
arriving,
In the day, in the night, to all, to each,
Sooner or later, delicate Death."

Emerson did not take up the topic at all—not, as Mr. Morley thinks, because it was a "terrifying phantom" to which he gladly closed his eyes, but because in his philosophy of Life it was an incident which had no prominence. Certainly he does not seem to have had any personal dread of death. He met it, at the close of a long life, with perfect serenity. "In his old age," writes Mr. Arnold, "with friends dying and life failing, his tone of cheerful, forward-looking hope" was still the same. His poem "Terminus," which declared "It is time to grow old," is not written in the strain of a man in fear or wilfully blind:—

"As the bird trims her to the gale,
I trim myself to the storm of time,
I man the rudder, reef the sail,
Obey the voice at eve obeyed at prime:—
'Lowly faithful, banish fear,
Right onward drive unharmed,
The port well worth the cruise is near
And every wave is charmed.'"

His natural topic was Life, and death was nothing but the ending of life or of that section of life which is within our present knowledge. "A free man," says Spinoza, "thinks of nothing less than of death, and his wisdom is not a meditation upon death, but upon life."

The world assumes shapes of beauty or of ugliness according to the spirit of the beholder. The house-wife shrieks at the beetle which the naturalist treasures for the perfection of its structure. To Emerson all things were "embosomed in beauty." He saw and preached, not sin, but righteousness. Here again, as before, in respect to death, he was not wilfully blind to any aspects of the life of man; but in the large range of his vision what is called sin proved to be so only relatively to a possible nobleness. With him the "problem of evil" gave place to the principle of universal benefit. What, after all, was wrong but a lesser right, a worthy aim that had missed its mark? While the tide flows the waves seem to recede as fast as they advance, but they do not recede so far, and in the ebb and flow of the moral sentiment likewise there is a balance of gain.

Emerson's faith was that the drift of all things is goodward—"Nothing shall warp me from the belief that every man is a lover of truth."

Those who knew the man affirm that the exquisite roundness of his life was the secret of his influence. That readers of his books who never knew him even by report have been impressed and guided scarcely less than his immediate associates does not discredit the statement. It only shows that his quality has impregnated his pages, and that so his influence will long outlive him. As Mr. Morley writes at the conclusion of his essay,

"Emerson remains among the most persuasive and inspiring of those who by word and example rebuke our despondency, purify our sight, awaken us from the deadening slumbers of convention and conformity, exorcise the pestering imps of vanity and lift men up from low thoughts and sullen moods of helplessness and impiety."

WALTER LEWIN.

MR. MARVIN'S NEW BOOKS.

Reconnoitering Central Asia: Pioneering Adventures in the Region lying between Russia and India. By Charles Marvin. (Sonnenschein.)

The Region of the Eternal Fire: an Account of a Journey to the Petroleum Region of the Caspian in 1883. By Charles Marvin. (W. H. Allen.)

BEYOND their common authorship, the connexion between these two bulky volumes is not at first sight apparent. But like the novelist whose tale has a moral, Mr. Marvin writes with an object; and it is this object, kept persistently in view, that gives a certain unity to all his works, whatever their title or outward purpose. He has undertaken a mission, let the plain fact be avowed at once—a mission which he regards in the light of a sacred duty, which he feels himself specially qualified to fulfil, and which in any case he has prosecuted with extraordinary zeal and vigour since his first appearance in the literary world some eight years ago. During that brief interval a perfect torrent of all sorts of writings—books, pamphlets, lectures, newspaper articles—culminating with the two works under notice, has flowed incessantly from his ready pen, all inspired by one idea, all aiming at a thorough elucidation of the so-called Central-Asian Question. Nor in this does he appear as the champion of any particular line of policy so much as in the character of a writer anxious to instruct a public of a somewhat dull apprehension, and to place before it the materials needed for forming an adequate idea of the momentous issues involved.

But so rapidly are events passing in the Far East that the very expression "Central-Asian Question," as well as the sub-title of the first book on our list, has already become a misnomer. Since Armenius Vambéry led the way, some twenty years ago, in the "reconnoitering" of "the region lying between Russia and India," that region has vanished in a political sense. The Yomud Turkomans of the Lower Oxus, the Akhal Tekkes of the Daman-i-Koh, and their kins-

men of the Merv Oasis have successively been engulfed in the rising waters of Russian expansion, while the once powerful Khans of Khiva and Bokhara are now the humble vassals of the White Tsar. The "Central-Asian" Question has thus been so far solved; the Muscovite and British imperial domains are now practically conterminous from Khorassan to the Hindu-Kush; and Commissioners have already been appointed to determine the new frontiers, which some statesmen of good repute still honestly believe will serve to stem the advancing flood of Northern aggression. But, in any case, there is no longer a "Central-Asian," but only an "Anglo-Russian," Question; and, whatever his personal views, no one will venture to refuse Mr. Marvin the merit of having at least placed the matter on this broad and intelligible footing.

How all this came about may clearly be seen in the pages of *Reconnoitering Central Asia*, where the work of recent explorers in that region, from Vambéry to Lessar, and including such other brilliant names as Cols. Macgregor and Valentine Baker, Capt. Burnaby, and J. A. MacGahan, is briefly resumed, the distinctive features of each carefully discriminated, and their respective merits duly balanced with considerable critical acumen. Thus, without professing to contain much that is absolutely new, Mr. Marvin has here given us a very readable and instructive volume, fitting well into his general scheme, and, indeed, forming an indispensable link in the "catena aurea" in which his views and teachings are developed. In the subjoined passage the conspicuous place occupied by Vambéry in this particular field of exploration is made sufficiently evident by contrast with the work achieved by his successors:—

"At that period Central Asia was the scene of anarchy and bloodshed; its markets were full of slaves; the Khanates were ruled over by cruel and treacherous despots, and all the avenues leading to them were terrorised by nomad marauders. . . . To proceed openly in those days to Khiva and Bokhara was, in the opinion of experts, to invite the martyrdom of Stoddart and Conolly, who had been murdered with every species of indignity and torture at Bokhara in 1842. It was into this Central Asia—not the quiet and pacified province of Turkestan we know to-day—that Vambéry trumped his way in rags; and, if his sufferings, his dangers, and the distance he traversed on foot be taken into account, it will be admitted, we think, that his journey not only surpasses all the succeeding pioneering exploits we have recorded, but nearly the whole of them put together. Marsh scudded rapidly and pleasantly on horseback through Persia and Afghanistan to India; Valentine Baker's journey was but little more than a hunting trip; Burnaby's ride to Khiva was a bit of every-day travel; Butler, Macgregor, and Grodekoff never lacked food or water, or were at any time exposed to such terrifying danger as, for instance, when Vambéry stood in front of the Khan of Khiva while the despot scanned his features to test suspicions which, if confirmed, would have consigned the false dervish to a cruel and agonising death. The only exploit which approaches at all Vambéry's is MacGahan's thirty days' chase of Kaufmann across the Kirghiz deserts, after which follows O'Donovan's achievement at Merv" (p. 406).

Mr. Marvin's straightforwardness and impartiality are as conspicuous in this as in all

his other writings. How the charge of personal hostility to Russia and the "Russophiles" could have arisen, it is difficult to understand; and it is but fair to say that he metes out praise and blame to friend and foe alike, with perfect indifference to any interests except those of truth. To Mr. Geddie's charge that Russia keeps the results of her scientific researches to herself, he indignantly replies:—

"Never was there a grosser or more unjustifiable libel. It would have been a truer accusation if it had been levied against our own country. There is not, I believe, a single State-aided Russian traveller whose researches and maps are not accessible in a cheap and elaborate form at St. Petersburg. Every year all the maps prepared in every part of the Russian empire by explorers and topographers are laid before the Emperor, and the majority of them are subsequently exposed on sale in the publishing department attached to the General Staff Office. We have no such institution in this country. Our War Office hoards its maps till they grow musty, in order to keep them 'secret and confidential'; and then when explorers like Colonel Baker take them to Central Asia, they are contemptuously thrown away as useless" (p. 404).

In the same way Mr. Marvin eloquently insists upon the vast gain accruing to the cause of humanity from the Russian conquest of Central Asia, followed, as it has been, by the suppression of slavery, of the nameless cruelties and other abominations hitherto rampant in the Khanates, and of the barbarous warfare maintained from time out of mind between Irán and Turán. "While profoundly impressed," he writes,

"with the necessity for securing a scientific frontier for India, we cannot sympathise with Sir Henry Rawlinson and those of his followers who would have kept Central Asia in its old barbarous condition in order to add to our security. If we were Sir Henry, it would be appalling for us to remember how much misery we had indirectly occasioned and prolonged by setting England to resist the destruction of slavery in Central Asia. Our policy a quarter of a century ago ought to have been to select what we needed of Central Asia to defend India, and to have left all the territory outside the border to be dealt with by Russia. But England seems incapable of a common-sense policy" (p. 395).

Much of the contents of Mr. Marvin's second book has already appeared, partly in the columns of the *Newcastle Chronicle*, partly in *The Petroleum Industry of Southern Russia*, itself a reprint from *Engineering*. Nevertheless, the subject is of such growing importance, and almost daily assuming so many fresh commercial and political aspects, that Mr. Marvin has acted wisely in devoting this handsome volume to its full consideration. Here the materials are all brought well up to date, and will doubtless afford fresh supplies to the popular writers and lecturers who continue so condescendingly to appropriate both Mr. Marvin's facts and opinions. He complains especially of one gentleman, who had the courage recently to deliver a lecture at the Royal United Service Institution on "The Russians in the Caspian and Black Seas," embodying a large amount of Mr. Marvin's materials, not only without acknowledgment, but leaving his audience to infer that they had been collected

by himself during a flying visit to the Caucasus last year.

The population of Baku, centre of the petroleum trade and future metropolis of the Caucasian region, increased normally from 12,000 to 15,000 between 1870 and 1879, and then suddenly rose by great bounds to 50,000 in 1883. Some ten years ago an English diplomatist passing through "saw nothing of interest" in a place which now possesses 5,000 houses, 1,500 workshops, a splendid harbour always crowded with shipping, a mercantile marine already exceeding those of Odessa and Cronstadt, and capable of transporting two army corps, with all their war materials, in fourteen days, from the west to the east side of the Caspian.

All this surprising activity is entirely due to one cause, the prodigious development of the petroleum industry in the Apsheron peninsula during the last five or six years. In this industry millions of money have already been invested, chiefly by Messrs. Nobel Bros., the great oil kings of the East, who possess hundreds of wells, a vast plant, docks, fleets of large steamers, and depots scattered all over the map of Russia, like Horniman's tea agencies in England, and containing a total storage capacity of over five million gallons. Yet the trade is only in its infancy; and its permanent character, about which doubts have been expressed, is sufficiently established by the enormous area of the oil-yielding region, stretching sporadically from the Sea of Azov for 750 miles along the main axis of the great Caucasus to Baku, and thence under the Caspian to Turkestan and the North Khorassan escarpment. Vertically the deposits rise in some places to an altitude of 9,000 feet, while two flowing wells alone in the Apsheron district discharged last year nearly thirty million gallons each in less than a month from a depth of 700 feet. Only three square miles have hitherto been tapped in this district, which contains altogether nearly two thousand square miles of untouched supplies, sufficient to stock the markets of the world for ages. These particulars are gleaned from Mr. Marvin's work, which has been appropriately named *The Region of the Eternal Fire*, and which must long remain the standard book of reference on the petroleum industry of the Caspian lands in its various commercial, social, and political aspects.

A. H. KEANE.

Contemporary Socialism. By John Rae. (Isbister.)

MR. RAE was right in thinking that a useful book might be written which should sketch out for English readers the prevailing types of Socialism. Few people have time to read deep in the literature of Socialism, or have either time, opportunity, or skill to observe in actual life its strength and tendencies. Scarcely any of the works of Continental Socialists have been translated into English; with the exception of Lassalle and Marx and Bakunin, even their names are little known; while their position and influence are not to be understood without a somewhat close study of the political and social condition of the greater part of Europe. In no subject could a trustworthy guide be more useful, and such a guide Mr. Rae has sought to be.

In an introductory chapter he briefly describes the general character, the tendency, and the spread of contemporary Socialism. As it was at the end of last century, so it has again become to-day, a political and revolutionary movement, in which have practically disappeared the mild and philanthropic systems of the intervening period, the Owenisms, the St. Simonisms, and the Fourierisms. Its different phases, due to different political conditions, resolve themselves into two—the Collectivism of the German Socialist and the Anarchism of the Russian Nihilist; and Mr. Rae's book is mainly devoted to an account of the men who have led all that is revolutionary in Europe towards the one ideal or the other. He naturally pays most attention to German Socialism, describing in some detail the lives, the opinions, and the influence of Lassalle, Marx, and the less-known Winkelblech, who wrote under the name of Karl Marlo. Besides these, and working on different lines, but towards the same end—to increase the responsibility of society to the individual—there are the moderates, whom Mr. Rae describes in his two chapters on "The Socialists of the Chair" and "The Christian Socialists." Of the new Socialists of the chair, however, whom Oxford is sending forth, he has nothing to tell us. He passes to Russian Nihilism, and traces it from its beginnings forty or fifty years ago among a coterie of young men at Moscow, who, as he says, under the influence of the romanticist writers and the Hegelian philosophy, dreamed dreams of a better destiny for their country in the future, down to the "amorphism" of Bakunin and the assassination of the Czar. So far Mr. Rae has contented himself with narrative and exposition. Two chapters of criticism follow: in one he examines the charges brought by Socialists against the system of unregulated competition, and in the other he exposes the fallacies of *Progress and Poverty*. He accepts somewhat too readily Mr. Giffen's statistics as complete evidence of the progress not merely of the people as a whole, but of all classes of the people; and he nowhere warns the reader how uncertain conclusions must be which are based on a comparison of the present condition of the lower classes with their condition last century, when they were cursed with a terrible and demoralising poor law. But, on the whole, his views are sound and clearly stated; and these latter essays are in many ways the most satisfactory in the book.

For even from this short statement of its contents it will be seen that Mr. Rae forces a comparison between his *Contemporary Socialism* and M. de Laveleye's *Le Socialisme contemporain*; and the comparison is not to Mr. Rae's advantage. He had an excellent model before him. M. de Laveleye has brought to social questions a more varied reading and a greater experience than any man in Europe. Although a trained economist he has sympathy with Socialism, and shares many of its aspirations; and he invariably writes with spirit, clearness, and point. His book on Socialism is so good that, but for one circumstance, Mr. Rae might have contented himself with translating it into English. It deals, however, mainly with Continental Socialism, and English readers will seek something more. They will seek

to know about the Socialists at home, their programme, their organisation, their numbers, and the forces which keep them in check. Beyond his criticism of Henry George, who, as he says, is not a Socialist, Mr. Rae has little to tell of English Socialism. He barely admits its existence; "revolutionary Socialism," he says, "is quite foreign to the present temper of the English mind;" and only in his Preface does he recognise how fast it has spread within recent years. Nor does he make compensation for this defect by any novelty in his account of Continental Socialism. In truth, except in the last two chapters, there is scarcely a fact, name, date, or theory contained in his book which is not to be found in M. de Laveleye's. Mr. Rae's style, too, makes him suffer not less by the comparison. He has evidently written hurriedly, and he has loaded his pages with unbecoming ornament. What, for instance, could be worse than this description of the Russian people?—

"They want the deepness of earth, the strata of deciduous leaves of ages of culture and experience, the cumulative discipline of generations, which instinctively supplies correctives and counterpoises to partial or novel impulses," &c.

The book is full of such tawdry and incorrect writing; and yet there are frequent signs in it that Mr. Rae could write very well if he only took pains.

There is more to be said. Between two books on Socialism, written by men who are not Socialists, there may well be a good deal of general resemblance. But Mr. Rae has gone too far. The resemblance here is not confined to the general treatment of the subject; it extends to arrangement, quotations, and facts, and in several passages even to language. (See, for example, the story of Netchaïeff, Rae p. 317, Laveleye p. 319.) Mr. Rae quotes M. de Laveleye once or twice; once he quotes a passage from Bakunin on M. de Laveleye's authority; beyond this, there is not a line of acknowledgment, either in Preface or in text. Only by inference could one gather from him that M. de Laveleye ever wrote on the subject. Speaking with all due reserve—for there may be some explanation which we have failed to find—we consider that Mr. Rae has not dealt fairly with his readers. And we say so unwillingly because there is much in the book that is useful, and because we believe that he could do very good work if he chose.

G. P. MACDONELL.

THE GROWTH OF REPRESENTATIVE INSTITUTIONS IN SPAIN.

Cortes de los Antiguos Reinos de Leon y de Castilla. Introduccion por Don Manuel Colmeiro. In 2 vols. (Madrid.)

La Nacion y la Realidad en los Estados de la Corona de Aragon. Por Don Bienvenido Oliver y Esteller. (Madrid.)

THE materials for a trustworthy History of Spain are at length being slowly gathered together. The *fueros*, the law-codes, the Acts of the Cortes of her ancient kingdoms, are being published in careful editions. Every year brings us some new or more authentic texts. To their Catalogues of the *fueros* and Charters of Spain, to their Catalogue and

Acts of the Cortes of Leon and Castille, the Academy of History have now added this Introduction, written by Don Manuel Colmeiro.

The work consists of a succinct History of the Cortes contained in the first 107 pages, and of an analysis or *compte-rendu* of each Council or Cortes from the Council of Oviedo in 823 to the Cortes of Toledo in 1559. With singular self-effacement the author writes no word of preface, and the conclusion is given in less than a page, without any self-gratulation at the worthy completion of so arduous a task.

The historical sketch will naturally be the more attractive portion to the general reader, but the second part is no mere analysis. The date and character of each meeting, whether Council, Junta, Ayuntamiento, or Cortes, is there carefully discussed, and the Acts are supplemented, illustrated, or supplied, as the case may need, from the nearest contemporary authors. Modern works are more scantily alluded to, but the opinions of Dr. Martínez Marina, the author of *La Teoría de las Cortes* and of the *Ensayo histórico-crítico*, are frequently considered. The conclusions of Señor Colmeiro in some cases differ from those put forth in the Catalogues mentioned above. In general he is exceedingly cautious in accepting the assertions of earlier authors unless based on authentic documents, and he is especially careful not to antedate the commencement of any more liberal institution.

To criticise in detail a work like this would require both a far larger space than the ACADEMY could allow and far wider knowledge than I can pretend to claim. I can give only a short account of some of the contents, with here and there a diffident comment interspersed. In the opening paragraphs the likeness of the institutions of the different kingdoms of Spain seems to be too strongly emphasised. The "sello de la unidad" appears to have been but faintly and unevenly impressed. For instance, the political influence of the clergy was much greater in Leon and Castille than in the Basque Provinces and in Navarre; Señor Oliver, as we notice below, shows the wide difference between the institutions of Aragon and Catalonia, though both fell under the sway of one monarch. The "comun obervancia de la ley Visigoda" is to me an exaggerated phrase; it is yet to be proved that all the "Antiguas Costumbres" of Northern Spain are of Gothic or of Roman origin. These, however, are matters of debate such as are always found in the early history of nations. We soon get on firmer ground. Señor Colmeiro shows that the councils or meetings of the bishops after the reconquest, like the later Councils of Toledo, were always "jussu regis," and were attended by counts and magnates "ad videndum siue ad audiendum verbum Domini." But when the ecclesiastical business was ended, it was natural that the lay part of the assembly should discuss the affairs of the kingdom and of the people; and insensibly this after-part of the proceedings grew as the first part diminished in importance. The exact date when the Council merged into the Curia or Cortes is difficult to determine; Señor Colmeiro takes the so-named Council of Leon in 1020 as the true starting-point of the latter. The early monarchy of Spain was elective, and

the acclamation of the assembled people (plebs) was at least theoretically necessary to render the king's election valid. The presence of citizens at the Cortes of Zamora, though stated by Sandoval and Morales, is impugned by Señor Colmeiro; but at the Council of Oviedo in 1115 were present bishops of Spain and Portugal "cum principibus et plebe prae-dictae regionis," and these latter also subscribed the Acts. Still, though present and making their influence more and more felt, there is no record of a true representation of cities until Alfonso IX. convoked the Cortes of Leon in 1188, "cum archiepiscopo, et episcopis, et magnatibus regni mei et cum electis civibus ex singulis civitatibus;" from this time the three estates—clergy, nobles, citizens—were always represented in the Cortes of Leon. Unfortunately, the political development of Castille did not synchronise with that of Leon. In general, that of Castille was fully half a century later. We pass by as more than doubtful the alleged presence of citizens at Burgos in 1169; the "maiores civitatum et villarum" at the Cortes of Carrion in 1188 were not deputies, but the judges or governors of twenty-eight cities. It is not till the united Cortes of both kingdoms met at Seville in 1250, that we find true representation in Castille. Castille was always more feudal than Leon. It is in this want of simultaneous development, and in the presence of privileged classes, that we find the germ of the evils which eventually destroyed the liberties of Spain. Neither the number of deputies nor of the cities represented was ever fixed; at Burgos, in 1315, we find 200 deputies (*procuradores*) from 100 cities; gradually the number sank till seventeen, and finally twenty-two, cities alone were represented. The deputies were chosen from the municipality either by lot, by rotation, or by election; they were the mere spokesmen of the city councils, whose mandate was imperative. Their payment was at first by the cities, but, after 1422, by the king; and there are constant complaints that the salary was insufficient. The reign of Juan II. (1406-54) was fatal to the liberties of Castille; the answers to the demands and petitions of the deputies were deferred; and, in fact, if not in form, the law that no tax should be levied without consent of the Cortes was constantly violated. Still, but for the death of Prince Juan, in 1497, and the advent of the Austrian dynasty with the possession of the Low Countries, the old liberties might yet have been recovered. Señor Colmeiro well shows that the Comuneros were the true Conservatives of their time, and Charles V. and his Flemish Ministers the real innovators. With the Cortes of Toledo, in 1538, ended the meeting of the three estates. The nobility first, then the clergy, were eliminated from the Cortes, leaving only the proctors of the cities to become servile instruments for the purposes of taxation. Still, under these adverse circumstances, the petitions of the deputies are often marked with great boldness, and they draw a faithful picture of misery and disorder and corruption in the kingdom. Much that is of great interest must be left unnoticed for want of space; the volumes are full of matter of highest importance to the history of Spain, and of subjects not without bearing on points of current political con-

trovery in our own day and in our own land.

Our second work consists of the *Discurso* of Señor Oliver, the author of the *Historia del Derecho en Cataluña, Mallorca, y Valencia*, at his reception by the Royal Academy of History, and of the reply of Señor de Madrazo. The discourse of the former is a defence of the popular institutions of Aragon against the encroachments of the kings. The reply of Señor de Madrazo is a vindication of the action and the character of these latter. The discourse of Señor Oliver is here enriched by notes, giving copious references and citations, and also by some valuable Appendices. He holds that the real consolidation of the different nations of Spain is not yet effected, and contrasts throughout the free Ibero-Roman institutions of Aragon with the Gothic-feudal usages of Barcelona, with their maxim, "Quod principi placuit, legis habet valorem." Still, owing to the influence of Aragon, and to a sentence put forth by Pope Innocent III., "cum ab omnibus quod omnes tangit approbari debeat," we find early representation of cities in Catalonia; if not at Barcelona in 1120, certainly at Barbastro in 1192, and at Monzon and Lerida in 1214-17. In his reply, Señor de Madrazo notices what has been one of the great misfortunes of the later history of Spain—her legislators basing their reforms on the theories of foreign politicians, instead of building on her ancient institutions. The divergence of the speakers is greatest when treating of the Privilegio de la Union: to the one it is the right of popular insurrection, rendering all good government impossible; to the other, it is the most potent instrument for correcting the abuses of the monarchs, and, though outside the ordinary, is still within the extraordinary, limits of legal constitutional freedom. Both discourses may be commended to the attention of all students of Spanish history. WENTWORTH WEBSTER.

NEW NOVELS.

St. Mungo's City. By Sarah Tytler. In 3 vols. (Chatto & Windus.)

The Counter of this World. By Lillias Wasserman and Isabella Weddle. In 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

Beauty's Queen. By Marie Connor. In 3 vols. (White.)

Dream Faces. By the Hon. Mrs. Fetherstonhaugh. In 2 vols. (Bentley.)

Otterstone Hall. By Urquhart A. Forbes. In 2 vols. (Alex. Gardner.)

On the Frontier. By Bret Harte. (Longmans.)

MISS SARAH TYTLER has written various pleasant stories, for which all novel-readers are, we trust, properly grateful; but she has written nothing pleasanter than the story which stands at the head of our list. *St. Mungo*—as every Scotchman, though perhaps not every Englishman, knows—is the patron saint of Glasgow; and Miss Tytler has not taken the great Northern seaport and its environs as a mere background, but has transferred to her canvas a singularly realisable suggestion of the social atmosphere which gives an individual character to every large centre of life and activity. Even in a purely mercantile community, where, to one of "the

caste of Vere de Vere," everyone stands on a dead level of plebeianism, there is always a marked differentiation of grade from grade; and much of the intellectual interest of *St. Mungo's City* is a result of the skill displayed by the author in her portraiture of the Mackinnons and the Drysdals as representative types of the old and the new aristocracy of commerce. We have read nothing for a long time more exquisitely humorous—with that kind of humour which is full of sympathy, absolutely devoid of caricature, and therefore akin to the truest pathos—than the sketch of the Misses Mackinnon, the three old maiden ladies who, when absolutely starving, bravely "keep up appearances" even among themselves, not for their own sakes, but for the sake of "the lieutenant," the blameless, but decidedly uninteresting, nephew who is their sole remaining joy and pride. Equally noteworthy—in some respects, indeed, even more so—is the portrait of "auld Tam Drysdale," who seems to us a really original conception. We are familiar enough in fiction as in life with the self-made man who has scaled the social ladder by sheer force of character; but he is always presented to us either as a modest, refined, and therefore essentially unreal, John Halifax sort of person, or as a pushing, insensitive braggart, who has nothing in him to attract but everything to repel, and whose "final cause" is the provision of material for satire which is too easy to be in the highest degree effective. The charm of "auld Tam" lies in the fact that he is both credible and likeable. Miss Tytler nothing extenuates; her successful bleacher and dyer has all the characteristics of his tribe, but the tribal qualities do not overpower the human ones. We recognise that he is a "man" as clearly as we recognise that he is a "self-made;" and the animal assertiveness which is the condition of success does not kill, but simply modifies, the higher and more human elements. In such a creation there is the true note of genius; and though Miss Tytler can hardly be said to stand in the front rank of novelists, this note is more frequently discernible in her work than in the work of several of her contemporaries who, in virtue of other qualities, have been more successful in catching the attention of the world. If *St. Mungo's City* be not one of the most popular novels of the season it will be the fault of the public, not of the writer.

The mystery of double authorship has always been perplexing to the uninitiated. To them M. M. Ereckmann-Chatrion and Messrs. Besant and Rice suggest questions that are like riddles with no answers. Does one writer provide the skeleton of plot and the other the flesh and blood of narrative and conversation, or one the tragedy and the other the comedy, or do the fellow-workers simply write alternate chapters of their books? These are queries which have to remain queries, but the secret of the double authorship of *The Counter of this World* is a very open secret indeed. We cannot, of course, say which part belongs to Miss Wassermann and which to Miss Weddle; but no reader of average discrimination will find any difficulty in laying his hand on the page where one writer leaves the story to be continued by her partner. The greater part of the first

volume—the part devoted to the sorrows of that melodramatic heroine, Eunice Saroni—has all the morbidity, non-naturalness, and general absurdity by which we recognise the work of the amateur; while the greater part of the second volume, which deals with life in a mining village, and transfers the interest to a different set of characters, has a veracity of imaginative realisation and a precision of literary touch which show that the tentative stage has been left far behind. The difference in the handling can best be seen in the one character who is prominent in both sections. The Ralph Stainforth of the first volume is the kind of scoundrel dear to the gods of a minor theatre in virtue of his complete and rounded unreality; the Ralph Stainforth of the second volume is simply a thoroughly selfish man, who lives and breathes, and can be believed in, who walks in the sunshine and does not merely strut behind the footlights. Allan Bewick, the hero of the story, is undoubtedly a "woman's man;" but this is the worst that can be said of him, and there is real humour in the episode of his perfunctory courtship of Jane Ann Cooper, and considerable delicacy of discrimination in the story of his love for Truth Stainforth. *The Counter of this World* is not a book which it is easy to appraise justly. Its goodness is very good, and its badness is very bad; but, on the whole, we feel inclined to forgive the latter for the sake of the former.

The heroine of *Beauty's Queen* is a young lady whose

"eyes were dark and passionate, her lips had the hue of the heart of the pomegranate, and her fair hair floated round her shoulders in profusion, utterly unrestrained."

The hero is

"a young man, aged apparently about one or two and twenty. His face was gloomy with a kind of poetic melancholy, and he wore neither beard nor moustache. His dark locks clustered over a brow where genius and honour ever reigned, and around the chiselled lips played a smile of mingled sarcasm and mournfulness—a smile whose peculiar beauty was well-nigh irresistible."

When the creator of the young woman with the pomegranate lips, and of the young man with the very complex smile, wishes to be eloquent on her own account, she breaks out in the following fashion:—

"O love, blessed love, forsake us not. We are thy slaves, oh, hold us in thy bondage for ever! For what were life without love? Like the earth without the sun. Then retain thy dominion over us, thou son of Venus. Though thy dart stings, it brings a rapture more subtle, more delicious, than even the rapture of the blest can be; though the brilliancy of thy light is but a decoy, yet bereft of it we could not live."

These flowers of rhetoric are culled from the first five pages of the first volume, and they fairly indicate the character of all succeeding pages. There are about seven hundred of them, and the present writer, who has read them all through, still lives; but he cannot take the responsibility of recommending others to emulate his recklessness. Miss Connor has certainly failed as a novelist, but, should she turn her attention to burlesque, a career of brilliant success may lie before her.

Dream Faces is the rather silly title of a

novel which is not at all silly, but from first to last well written and interesting. The characters and the plot are both conventional enough. Sir Horace Stuart, Elsie Graeme, and Miss Vansittart are all old acquaintances with new names; and the various complications which go to the making up of the story have the charms of familiarity rather than of novelty. Still, in spite of these obvious defects, *Dream Faces* is so bright and vivacious that we feel no inclination to grumble, and the circulating library reader is likely to be abundantly satisfied. The principal fault of the book, considered as a narrative, is the glaring absurdity of its central incident. No one can believe that in real life any girl—especially such a girl as Elsie—would hide herself from her betrothed lover for a whole year, and leave him to think of her as dead, at the suggestion of a perfect stranger who cast a doubt upon the stability of his affection. As, however, the majority of contemporary novels are of absurdities "all compact," Mrs. Fetherstonhaugh's sin is comparatively venial; and the judge who in such a case inclines to clemency is unaffected by the stern motto of the *Edinburgh Review*—*Judex damnatur cum nocens absolvitur*.

Otterstone Hall proves that Mr. Forbes can write a fairly good story in a style devoid of positive vices, and possessing the positive virtues of simplicity and straightforwardness. Unfortunately, he is somewhat lacking in a feeling for composition—using that word in the technical sense. He introduces too many characters in the early chapters of his book; and, as there is not one among the crowd who at once appeals to the reader's interest, the general effect is rather bewildering and depressing. Only long practice can enable a novelist to hold several threads of narrative at a time without real or apparent entanglement, and it may console Mr. Forbes to reflect that he has failed only where he could not be expected to succeed. If, in a future work, he will attempt less than he has attempted in *Otterstone Hall* he will probably accomplish more.

Mr. Bret Harte presents the melancholy spectacle of a man of real genius who has largely given himself over to the production of pot-boilers. The three stories in his latest little volume are, we need hardly say, full of grace and beauty, but they are a mere doing over again of what he has done before. Let him obey what we feel sure are his own instincts, and shut his ears against the siren voices of publishers with cheque-books in their hands, and he can hardly fail to achieve new successes; as it is, he only gives us disappointing duplicates of old ones.

JAMES ASHCROFT NOBLE.

RECENT THEOLOGY.

The Common Tradition of the Synoptic Gospels in the Text of the Revised Version. By Edwin A. Abbot and W. G. Rushbrooke. (Macmillan.) It is an excellent idea to make Mr. Rushbrooke's valuable Synopticon available to English readers, as is done in this little work. What the Synopticon does by means of red ink is here accomplished by black type, which at once brings before the eye the matter common to the first three Gospels, while, besides the three columns of the Synopticon, there is a fourth, exhibiting the portions of Mark not found in Matthew or

Luke. The importance of Dr. Abbot's contribution to the criticism of the Gospels is not likely to be called in question; but the more must it be regretted that, in his attempt to show the bearing of the facts upon the evidence, he has allowed himself to fall into a confusion of thought, or at any rate of language, which may make a false impression on the mind of the reader, and which, indeed, almost reverses the real state of the case. "Of course," he says,

"the importance of this tradition [the tradition common to the first three Gospels] depends upon the fact that the three evangelists borrowed independently from it. When any judge, or jury, is engaged in weighing evidence, special importance will naturally be attached to all such statements as are made not by one witness, but by several, provided they have had no communication with one another."

Certainly; and this, it is hardly necessary to say, was the kind of evidence which it was formerly supposed we possessed in the narratives of the evangelists. It is now inferred, however, from the close verbal coincidences between them, that they all made use of a common source, and even the last hope that they might have borrowed from one another is endangered. It is, of course, an extremely interesting and important circumstance that it can be shown that behind our Gospels there lies an older and, it may be, more authentic tradition, documentary or oral, than any of them; but by no logical dexterity is it possible of that one to make three, nor, with our present knowledge, can the independent witnesses of the older critics ever re-appear. The very name "Triple Tradition," indeed, is itself a blunder, for which Common Tradition is substituted in the title-page of this work. No fault, of course, can be found with the concluding statement of the paragraph, that "the tradition common to our three earliest Gospels assumes a very high importance, on the hypothesis that the three evangelists bear independent testimony to its existence and authority;" our complaint is that the preceding sentences do not properly lead up to it, while the "judge and jury" illustration is singularly out of place, seeing that in no English court of justice would the evidence of Matthew, Mark, or Luke, on Dr. Abbot's theory, be received at all. We say this merely because, whatever be the value of that theory, we think its true import should be clearly stated, without any attempt at mystification. We may also point out, in reference to the statement that Luke refuses to employ Mark's word *ἀπαρτορω* on the ground that it is condemned by polite usage, that, while this is true of the Gospel, the word, nevertheless, occurs in Acts v. 15. In other respects, Dr. Abbot's Introduction will be found most interesting and instructive; and the only suggestion we have to make is that, in a future edition of the work, the Common Tradition might be separately printed after the manner of the examples on pp. xxviii. and xxix.

The Messages to the Seven Churches of Asia Minor. By the Rev. Andrew Tait. (Hodder & Stoughton.) The Epistles contained in the first three chapters of Revelation are here treated as emphatically "the last words of Christ to the Churches," written by St. John, when in his exile at Patmos. The author rejects the earlier date of the Apocalypse, to which so many circumstances point, chiefly on the ground that nineteenth-century critics are not likely to be better informed on such a matter than the Fathers of the Church; but he cannot be admitted to have discussed the question at all adequately. The argument that exile to Patmos was unknown as a punishment in the time of Nero can hardly count for much if there is, in fact, no evidence of St. John having suffered such an exile beyond his own statement, which is only to the effect that he was in Patmos in consequence of persecution. This

remark disposes at the same time of the objection that Nero would not have put two apostles to death and punished a third only with exile. The view that Paul and his companions are referred to in the denunciations of those who "are called apostles and are not" is passed over by Canon Tait as completely as if Baur had never lived. On the critical side, then, this commentary falls short of modern requirements. As an exegesis of Scripture, however, it possesses considerable merit. It is learned and copious, without being either prolix or dull; and it is pervaded by a tone of devotional fervour which cannot fail to benefit the reader.

Modern Criticism and Clement's Epistles to Virgins. By J. M. Cotterill. (Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark.) It is certainly remarkable that it has been reserved for a scholar of the present day, and one, we believe, comparatively unknown, to make a literary discovery which has hitherto escaped the vigilance even of German investigators. It is that Clement's so-called Epistles to Virgins, or concerning Virginity, are substantially contained in the Homilies of Antiochus Palaestinus, a writer who "flourished in the reign of the Emperor Heraclius," early in the seventh century. The Epistles in question have been referred by Bishop Lightfoot to the middle of the second century, or, at latest, the beginning of the third; while Funk, who lately printed them in his *Opera Patrum Apostolicorum*, suspects, on the ground that they are unknown to Eusebius, that they may belong to the beginning of the fourth. Unless it can be shown, then, that Antiochus pilfered them—a possibility which, we think, Mr. Cotterill has not entirely disposed of—these views must, of course, be abandoned. No doubt the references of Epiphanius and Jerome, the only two witnesses for the early date of the Epistles, appear at first sight conclusive on the matter, but Mr. Cotterill has succeeded in pointing out a number of very suspicious circumstances which go to show that, whatever those writers may have had in their mind, it was not the Epistles known to us. This much, we scarcely hesitate to say, Mr. Cotterill has proved. At any rate, those who are still inclined to maintain the antiquity of the Epistles will find it no easy task to overcome the difficulties he has put in their way.

Evangeliorum secundum Hebraeos, secundum Petrum, secundum Aegyptios, Matthiae Traditionum, Petri et Pauli Praedicationis et Actuum, Petri Apocalypseos, Didascaliae Apostolorum Antiquioris quae supersunt addita Doctrina XII Apostolorum et Libello qui appellatur "Duae Viae" vel "Judicium Petri" collegit, disposuit, emendata et aucta iterum edidit et adnotationibus illustravit Adolphus Hilgenfeld. (Lipsiae: Weigel.) The volume bearing this long title will easily be recognised as the fourth fasciculus, in a second and enlarged edition, of Hilgenfeld's well-known work, the *Novum Testamentum extra canonem receptum*. The special feature by which it is distinguished is, as may be supposed, the text of the recently discovered *διδαχὴ τῶν δώδεκα ἀποστόλων*, which is just now exciting so much attention among scholars, and which is here printed in full, with the conjectural emendations that Hilgenfeld, following the example of Bryennius, has introduced into the text itself. It may be regretted that there has not been a fuller treatment by so competent a critic of some of the questions raised by this important discovery; but the annotations, brief though they are, will be found useful and suggestive. The work is gracefully dedicated to "the renowned University of Edinburgh," with the author's congratulations on its tercentenary celebration.

Texte und Untersuchungen zur Geschichte der Altchristlichen Literatur. Von Oscar von

Gebhardt und Adolf Harnack. I. Band. Heft 4. 1. Die Evangelien des Matthäus und des Marcus aus dem Codex purpureus rossanensis, herausgegeben von Oscar von Gebhardt. 2. Der angebliche Evangeliencommentar des Theophilus von Antiochien, von Adolf Harnack. (Leipzig: Hinrichs.) Not long since Prof. Zahn, of Erlangen, published a treatise—the second part of his *Forschungen zur Geschichte des neutestamentlichen Kanons*—in which an elaborate attempt was made to establish the genuineness of the so-called commentary on the Gospels of Theophilus of Antioch. The case was argued at great length, and with much learning and ingenuity; and the proof, Prof. Harnack allows, seemed, at first sight, complete and triumphant. Much, of course, turned on whether the description of Jerome—*quattuor evangelistarum in unum opus dicta compingens*—could apply to such a commentary as that actually known to us. Prof. Zahn thought it could, and tried to show that in the existing commentary there are enough instances of harmonising to justify it. Prof. Harnack examines Zahn's instances one by one, shows that they are illusory, and contends that Jerome's words distinctly point to a harmony as the basis of Theophilus' commentary, and cannot possibly describe a work in which each of the four evangelists is separately treated. If this be so, the foundation on which Zahn's entire argument rests is overthrown, and with it, of course, the whole structure falls to the ground. But Harnack does not stop here. He offers grounds for believing that the work was originally written in Latin, that it is derived from several sources, that it cannot be earlier than the end of the fifth century, and that the passage quoted by Jerome has been forced into a place where it has no right to be. One argument advanced to prove the work a compilation must be admitted to have considerable force, if, indeed, it is not in itself almost conclusive. Out of forty-one sections into which the first ten chapters of Matthew are divided, twenty-six are found in Jerome and eleven in Arnobius Junior, and yet there is not one common to both—obviously a most improbable result on the supposition that these two writers used the work independently of one another, but easily intelligible if it is a compilation from their writings, among others. Harnack's view, it may be added, is that the book, which was originally entitled "allegories," not "commentaries," was written in perfect good faith, and was rashly referred by some half-learned mediaeval scribe, who recognised the passage in Jerome's letter to Algasia, to Theophilus. So the controversy might have stood; but quite lately there has turned up in the Royal Library at Brussels a MS. containing the very commentary in question, though probably not the one from which the Princeps Editio was printed, which ought to set the matter at rest. In this MS. the commentary is anonymous, and it is preceded by a prologue which expressly states that it is a compilation. Unless, therefore, doubt can be thrown upon this prologue, it is not likely that anything more will be heard of the commentary on the Gospels of Theophilus of Antioch. We have only space to add that this number of *Texte und Untersuchungen* will be particularly welcome to textual students as containing a neat print of the precious Uncial Codex Rossanensis (5) of Matthew and Mark, discovered in March 1879, and referred to the first half of the sixth century, with full prolegomena by Prof. von Gebhardt.

Texte und Untersuchungen zur Geschichte der altchristlichen Literatur. Von Oscar von Gebhardt und Adolf Harnack. II. Band. Heft 1. Lehre der Zwölf Apostel nebst Untersuchungen zur ältesten Geschichte der Kirchenverfassung und des Kirchenrechts. Von Adolf Harnack. I. Hälfte. (Leipzig: Hinrichs.) Students will

give a hearty welcome to this first half of what promises to be an exhaustive treatise on this most interesting relic of Christian antiquity, the importance of which Prof. Harnack will not be accused of undervaluing. "It is," he says, "a precious commentary on the earliest witnesses we possess for the life, the circle of interests, and the forms of the heathen-Christian churches in pre-Catholic times." Maintaining that the longer title, *διδαχὴ κυρίου διὰ τῶν δώδεκα ἀποστόλων τοῖς ἔθνεσιν*, though differing from that known to Eusebius and other ecclesiastical writers, is the original one, he dissents from Bryennius, who regards the work as Jewish-Christian, in holding it to be of purely Gentile origin. And seeing that Eusebius classes it among the *νόθα*, it cannot, he maintains, according to the principles followed by that historian, contain anything palpably heretical—here differing from Hilgenfeld, who finds in it clear traces of Montanism. Besides the text of Bryennius, but with the MS. readings in some instances restored, an excellent German translation, and valuable annotations, Prof. Harnack has furnished also very full prolegomena, in which he discusses at length the history of the *Διδαχὴ* in the Church, the title and object of the work, and the persons to whom it was addressed, minutely analysing its contents and treating of its sources. Among these latter he counts Barnabas, Hermas, and the Gospel of Matthew, with amplifications from Luke. The Johannine writings, notwithstanding certain correspondences of phraseology, were not known to the author. All that can legitimately be inferred is that the prayers, to which these correspondences are confined, came from the Johannine circle. The difficult passage in chap. xi., *ποιῶν εἰς μυστήριον κοσμικὸν ἐκκλησίαν*, where Hilgenfeld for *ποιῶν* adventurously reads *μὴν*, and for *κοσμικὸν*, *κοσμικὴν*, Harnack translates, "acting with a view to the Church's earthly mystery," and explains it by a reference to Eph. v. 32, and to the ascetic doctrine that he who was married to Christ should seek no other union. The *ἀρχαῖαι προφῆται* in the same passage he understands, not of the prophets of the Old Testament, but of those of the new dispensation. This explanation, if correct, is a warning that the date of the *Διδαχὴ* must not be pushed too far back.

We have received the fifth and last volume of Zöckler's *Handbuch der theologischen Wissenschaften*.

We have also received the following Pamphlets:—*Two Sermons on "Opinion and Service" and "Religion and Revelation,"* by J. M. Wilson (Macmillan); *The History and Claims of the Confessional*, by Dr. C. P. Reichel (Longmans); *The S. P. C. K. and the Creed of St. Athanasius*, by G. D. W. Ommaney (Rivingtons); *The Luther Commemoration and the Church of England*, by Dr. William Ince (Rivingtons); *The Divine Authority for the Table of Prohibited Degrees*, by Joseph Phelps (Rivingtons); *The Divinity School of Trinity College, Dublin, and its Proposed Improvement*, by Dr. Charles W. W. Wright (Williams & Norgate); *A Review of the Four Gospels, Part II.—The Descent and Birth of Jesus* (Williams & Norgate); *An Earnest Remonstrance against the Recital of the Athanasian Creed*, by a Member of the Church of England (Ridgway); *The Early Doctrine of the Plan of Salvation*, by David Milne (Dickinson); *Martin Luther and the Reformation*, by Bourchier Wrey Savile (Longmans); *Our Only Reliable Evidence concerning Martin Luther*, by Henry O'Connor (Burns & Oates); *Lawyers and Christianity*, by a Barrister (Monthly Tract Society); *Plain Proofs from the Scriptures that God did not intend Christians to be baptized with Water*, by James Johnstone (Edinburgh: Gemmell); *Spiritual Philosophy*; or, *the Spirit of Life in Christ Jesus*, by Kay Prince (Wyman); &c., &c.

NOTES AND NEWS.

WE may communicate a few more details in regard to Dr. Schliemann's important discoveries at Tiryns. The walls of the prehistoric palace he has disinterred there are formed of limestone and clay; the latter has been turned into brick by the action of fire, while the stone has been burnt into lime. In some places the surface of the walls had been coated with stucco, on which traces of painting can still be observed. The colours used in these paintings are black, red, blue, yellow, and white; and Prof. Virchow has pointed out that the blue is composed of pulverised glass mixed with copper, but without cobalt. One of the paintings represents the same pattern as that found on the roof of the *thalamos* attached to the Treasury of Minyas at Orchomenos. Another depicts a man riding on an ox, whose tail he holds. The artist has made three attempts to draw the tail, and has forgotten to obliterate the two unsuccessful ones. The paintings have been carefully removed and sent to Athens. Among the ruins of the palace twenty-seven bases of limestone columns have been discovered, but no drums, besides a sandstone capital in the old Doric style. The chambers of the building were full of objects of all kinds, including pottery, obsidian knives, rude hammers of diorite, and grapestones. No iron has been met with, and but little metal of any sort, though lead is relatively plentiful. All traces of writing are equally absent. The pottery resembles that of Mykenae, but the presence of obsidian and the scarcity of metal imply that Tiryns was the older city of the two. As has already been observed in the ACADEMY, the scale and arrangement of the newly found palace, with the two temples within it, are almost identical with those of the palace and two temples discovered in the second prehistoric city of Hissarlik.

HOMER'S *Iliad* is to be translated into Bengali verse. The translator, Girish Chandra Mukerji, means to follow Pope's English version. The title is to be *Troydānā*.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. will publish early in the autumn a volume entitled *Progressive Morality: an Essay in Ethics*, by Prof. Fowler, President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The distinctive feature of the essay will be, we understand, that it will approach some of the more important problems of ethics mainly from the practical side, and in connexion with the fact of moral progress.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. also have in the press, and will publish in the course of the autumn, a treatise on *The Patriarchal Theory*, by the late John MacLennan, edited by his brother, Mr. D. MacLennan.

THE new volume of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* will contain an article on "Palmyra" by Prof. Robertson Smith, in which the story of Zenobia will be rewritten by the light of the Aramaean and Greek inscriptions, and of the coins, that have recently come to light.

MR. J. S. COTTON'S little work on *India in the "English Citizen"* series is being translated into Gujarathi by Chimanlal Harilal Setalwad, of Ahmedabad.

MR. GEORGE MOORE has written a new novel, which will be published by Messrs. Vizetelly next month. It is called *The Mummer's Wife*, and deals with the lowest ranks of the theatrical profession.

MESSRS. J. S. FLETCHER & Co., of Bradford, will shortly publish a new volume by Mrs. Susan K. Phillips, entitled *Told in a Coble, and other Poems*.

"OUR SAILORS AND SHIPS" is the title of a paper in the September number of *Cassell's Magazine*, which will give facts and figures of

great interest in view of the promised Royal Commission on Merchant Shipping.

A *propos* of the Jubilee celebration of the London City Mission, Mr. C. M. Sewell will contribute to the *Quiver* for September a paper on "The Story of the London City Mission."

THE committee of the Octagon Chapel, Bath, where Sir William Herschel was organist from 1766 to 1782, invite subscriptions towards a memorial window of one whom they truly call "by far the most distinguished citizen who ever lived in Bath."

THE following were some of the highest prices obtained at the sale of the late J. P. Collier's library last week:—A collection of tracts, including Sir G. Peckham's "True Reports of the Discoveries of the New-found Landes by Sir Humphrey Gilbert" (1583), £210; Collier's *An Old Man's Diary Forty Years Ago* (1871-72), only twenty-five copies privately printed, with numerous MS. additions and autograph letters, £150; Collier's *History of English Dramatic Poetry and Annals of the Stage* (1879), also with numerous autograph letters and prints, £39; a MS. collection of ballads written in the seventeenth century, £52; Collier's *Notes and Emendations to the Text of Shakespeare's plays* (1853), with MS. additions, £40 15s.; India proofs of Cruikshank's twenty-four illustrations to "Punch and Judy" (1828), £19 8s.; Collier's working copy of his own edition of *Shakespeare* (1844-53), with MS. notes and autograph letters, £10; *Sir P. Sydney's Ourania*, by N. Baxter (1606), £9; Oliver Cromwell's copy of Milton's *Pro Populo Anglicano Defensio* (1651), £8 15s.; Milton's copy of Cooper's *Thesaurus Linguae Romanae et Britannicae* (1673), £3 11s.

THE latest addition to the special Catalogues so abundantly poured forth by Mr. Bernard Quaritch is the first of a series concerned with English literature. This is divided into three parts—(1) English Language, (2) Books printed by the earliest English typographers, and (3) Poetic and Dramatic Literature. Future parts of the series will have reference to English Prose and Miscellaneous Literature, to Topographical and Genealogical History, and to Scotland and Ireland. It may interest some people to know that Mr. Quaritch asks £1,000 for what he describes as "the best of the three perfect copies known" of Caxton's *Godefrey of Bologne*, and £735 for a not quite perfect copy of the *Book of St. Albans*; while he does not venture to fix a price (except to a private offerer) for an "uncut" copy of Wynkyn de Worde's *Scala Perfectionis*. For a fine copy of the First Folio of *Shakespeare* £880 is demanded; for fifteen of the Quartos together, £525; for the MS. of the "Towneley Mysteries," £820; for the Album of Mrs. Moxon (Emma Isola), containing autograph poems by Charles Lamb, Keats, Wordsworth, Moore, Leigh Hunt, Tennyson, &c., £125.

THE late Chaplain-General, the Rev. G. R. Gleig, has supplied an interesting account of the literary labours of his long life to the French translator of his earliest work, *The Subaltern*—M. Guiard. The letter has appeared in the *Courrier de Bayonne* of July 31. His theological works comprise a History of the Bible, Sermons, and *The Great Problem*. In military history and biography, besides *The Subaltern*, he has written the Campaigns of Washington and New Orleans, Lives of the Great Commanders, Lives of the Duke of Wellington, of Lord Clive, of Warren Hastings, and of Sir Thomas Munro, and a History of India. He is the author of several popular works of fiction, besides being a constant writer in the *Quarterly*, *Edinburgh*, *Blackwood's*, and other Reviews and magazines. His educational works are also numerous; and he claims his

Report on Military Education, made in 1847, as the starting-point of all that has been done since for the improvement of military education. At the age of eighty-eight he still preserves all his interest in the studies and labours which have filled his life.

COUNT GOBLET D'ALVIELLA, author of *L'Evolution religieuse contemporaine chez les Anglais, les Américains et les Hindous*, has been appointed Professor of the History of Religions at the University of Brussels.

MR. CONWAY'S *Called Back* is being translated into Dutch, as a *feuilleton* in a Rotterdam daily paper, under the title "Na duister Licht."

FRENCH JOTTINGS.

THE sixth and last volume of the correspondence of George Sand will be published immediately by Calmann Lévy. It covers the period from July 1870, the eve of the outbreak of the Franco-German War, to May 28, 1876, twelve days before her death, and includes several letters to Prince Jérôme Napoleon and to M. Alexandre Dumas fils. Here is the first in the volume:—

"Nohant, 14 juillet 1870.

"Si ce bel enthousiasme est sincère, Paris est fou. Je comprends le chauvinisme quand il s'agit de délivrer un peuple comme la Pologne ou l'Italie; mais entre la France et la Prusse il n'y a, en ce moment, qu'une question d'amour-propre, à savoir qui aura le meilleur fusil. L'honneur de la France n'est nullement engagé dans la question diplomatique; c'est donc selon moi, et j'en jurerais, la police qui chante la *Marseillaise* dans les rues, et les badauds suivent."

M. EDOUARD DETAILLE is at work upon a History of Military Costume in France from 1789 to the present time. It will appear in fifteen parts, with forty plates and four hundred wood-cuts.

M. FAGNIEZ is far advanced with a work, on which he has been engaged for several years, upon Père Joseph, Richelieu's right-hand man.

It is said that M. Robert Mitchell, the well-known Imperialist deputy for Gironde of Irish descent, is writing a volume of *Souvenirs politiques et littéraires*.

A CATALOGUE of the library of the late Baron James de Rothschild is being prepared by M. Emile Picot. It is hardly necessary to add that this step is not preparatory to a sale.

THE Municipal Council has lately undertaken the task of giving names to a large number of streets at Paris. Among French names selected are those of George Sand, Sainte-Beuve, Gustave Doré, Henri Martin, and Cavaignac. But it is more remarkable that several foreigners have been chosen for this distinction, including Darwin and Faraday, Heine and Peter the Great.

It has been decided to found two new Lycées at Paris, one on either bank of the Seine, and to call them after Voltaire and d'Alembert.

It would seem that the theatres of Paris have been doing at least as badly as those of London. On Friday of last week but a single theatre was open—an unprecedented occurrence—and that was the Comédie française, which gave performances of the "Cid" and the "Médecin malgré lui."

At the sale of the collection of autographs belonging to M. Alfred Bovet, the following were some of the highest prices:—A bond, in which Molière stands surety for a brother actor, 2,500 frs.; the original foundation deed of the prize of eloquence at the Académie française, signed by Corneille as director, 1,785 frs.; an official report drawn up by Le Sage, 1,010 frs.; a letter of Galileo, 690 frs.; of Torricelli, 520 frs.; of Chemier, 810 frs.; of

Mdme. de Staël, 360 frs.; of Malherbe, 355 frs.; of Marivaux, 340 frs.; of Ronsard, 330 frs.; of Auguste Comte to Lammennais, begging him to be present at the opening of his course of lectures on Positive philosophy, 140 frs.

At the dinner given to M. Renan last week at Tréguier, the town in which he was born, he delivered a speech containing the following passage with reference to the question whether he had changed since leaving Brittany:—

"Quant à l'âme, oh! c'a toujours bien été la même. Le petit écolier consciencieux, laborieux, désireux de plaire à ses maîtres, c'était bien moi tout entier; j'étais doué dès lors; j'avais tout ce que j'ai maintenant, je n'ai rien acquis depuis, si ce n'est l'art douteux de le faire valoir. Ce que j'ai toujours eu, c'est l'amour de la vérité. Je veux qu'on mette sur ma tombe (ah! si elle pouvait être au milieu du cloître! mais le cloître, c'est l'Eglise, et l'Eglise, bien à tort, ne veut pas de moi), je veux, dis-je, qu'on mette sur ma tombe: *Veritatem dilexi*. Oui, j'ai aimé la vérité, je l'ai cherchée, je l'ai suivie où elle m'a appelé. Nul n'est sûr d'avoir le mot de l'énigme de l'univers; mais il y a une chose qu'on peut affirmer: c'est la sincérité du cœur, c'est le dévouement au vrai et le sentiment des sacrifices qu'on a faits pour lui. Ce témoignage, je le porterai haut et ferme sur ma tête au jugement dernier."

A TRANSLATION.

KINDNESS TO ANIMALS.

(Imitated from Addæus Macedo.)

ALKON'S ox is worn and old,
It has gained him grain and gold.
Must it to the shambles go?
"Nay," says Alkon, "never so!
Long he helped me in the plough,
I'll be grateful to him now;
His declining days shall pass
Knee-deep in the pleasant grass."

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

OBITUARY.

SIR ERASMUS WILSON.

IN Sir Erasmus Wilson, the Egypt Exploration Fund loses its generous and genial president; his country, a staunch patriot; his fellow-men, a warm philanthropist; and medical science, one of her brightest luminaries. Full of years and honours, he passes from among us—not suddenly, for his illness was of sixteen days' duration; not prematurely, for he was in his seventy-fifth year; but too soon for the love that laments him, for the friendship that knows not how to spare him, for the poverty, sickness, and pain which it was the labour of his unselfish life, and the delight of his benevolent heart, to alleviate. Stricken two years ago by a precisely similar illness, he recovered so completely and, as it were, so miraculously that we had come to think of him as one gifted with a new lease of hale activity. Nor, to those who knew the flexibility and force of his understanding, the wide range of his sympathies, the spontaneity of his humour, the versatility and receptivity of his mind, did it seem in truth as if he ever was, or ever would be, old. No young man, for instance, could have addressed himself with more vivacity to a new pursuit than Sir Erasmus Wilson addressed himself less than eight years ago to the study of Egyptology. Having given munificent expression to his interest in this great subject by devoting £10,000 to the removal of the Heliopolitan obelisk from Alexandria to London, he continued, while yet in the full swing of professional activity, to give time as valuable as money, and health more precious than either time or money, to the prosecution of his Egyptological labours. His opportune little

volume on obelisks* issued in 1878, and his admirable popular History, *The Egypt of the Past*† (1881), showed that those labours were neither light nor superficial. He did not merely read other Histories of Egypt in order to pen a facile paraphrase, but he went conscientiously and laboriously to the published sources whence his predecessors had drawn most of their material—comparing, sifting, co-ordinating from his own standpoint not only the more important works, but also the fugitive treatises of De Rouge, Lepsius, Birch, Brugsch, Maspero, Mariette, Lieblein, Chabas, Naville, and many more. The hard reading (to say nothing of the hard writing) involved in the preparation of a narrative based on so sound a foundation may readily be conceived; but it is not easy to understand how, with even the strongest will, the finest memory, and the strictest economy of time, so busy a man, with the sight of only one eye to depend upon, should have completed his self-imposed task within the space of two years. The book at once achieved popularity. Issued in October 1881, it sold out in less than six months, by which time the patient author had a revised and enlarged second edition in preparation. It would have been well for him had his History been less successful and hung longer on hand. The year 1882 was perhaps the busiest of all his busy life, and he broke down under the additional strain which this work of revision entailed upon him at a time when mental and physical strength were already severely overtaxed. The illness that ensued was long, and all but mortal. Grateful, meanwhile, for the opportunity of usefulness, the writer of these lines deemed it a privilege to see the remaining sheets of that second edition through the press; and by the time that the sick man was able to sit up once more and cut the leaves, the book was in his hand. Then followed Sir Erasmus Wilson's reluctant retirement from professional life, and his picturesque "Bungalow" at Westgate-on-Sea became his permanent home. In the spring-time of 1883 a great misfortune befell him. The sight of his only sound eye became suddenly obscured; and when he presided at the first general meeting of the Egypt Exploration Fund, on July 3 in that year, he could no longer distinguish the features of those around him. Still, with the aid of a secretary, he went on working and studying with unabated cheerfulness and courage to the last. For more than twelve months a third edition of his History, much enlarged and partly rewritten, has been in active preparation; and again, by cruel fatality, the author was interrupted at almost the same point where the pen fell from his hand two years ago, and by the same malady. This time, alas! he will take it up no more; and the one whose mournful duty it is again to complete her friend's unfinished task can never more be rewarded by his approval.

The events of Sir Erasmus Wilson's professional career are not many. His path in life may be said to have been mapped out for him before he came into the world. By birth a Londoner, by descent half-Scotch half-Scandinavian, he was, as it were, a surgeon by inheritance. His maternal grandfather, Erasmus Bronsdorph, son of a Norwegian pastor and pupil of the celebrated and ill-fated Count Struensee, was a surgeon. His father, by name William Wilson, an Aberdeenshire man, married to a daughter of Bronsdorph, began life as a surgeon in the Royal Navy, and was serving with his ship in the Baltic in time of war when the subject of this memoir made his entry upon the stage of life. That event took place on November 25,

* See *Cleopatra's Needle*, with Brief Notes on Egypt and Egyptian Obelisks, by Erasmus Wilson: the ACADEMY, February 2, 1878.

† See the ACADEMY, November 19, 1881.

1809, at the house of his Norwegian grandfather, then settled and practising in London. After the Peace of Paris in 1815, Mr. Wilson retired from the King's service and settled in private practice at Dartford, in Kent; and at Dartford Grammar School young Erasmus received his early education. Destined as a matter of course for the family profession, the lad was not yet sixteen when he entered Abernethy's anatomical class at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he found a friend and fellow-student in Richard Owen. He next became a house-pupil of Langstaff, one of the ablest pathologists of that day; and in 1828, being desirous of profiting by the teaching of the leading French surgeons, he visited Paris, entered himself at La Pitié, and went through a course of French hospital practice. Here he distinguished himself as a dissector, and by his determined and unremitting industry earned the nickname of "le piocheur." Already a fair botanist, he also took advantage of the brilliant lectures on botany, comparative anatomy, and natural history then in course of delivery at the museum of the Jardin des Plantes, where he not only heard, but became known to, Cuvier and Geoffroy de St-Hilaire. Dividing his time between Paris and London, young Wilson next attached himself to the Aldersgate School of Medicine, then newly opened under the auspices of Sir W. Lawrance, Pereira, Cooper, Clutterbuck, and Jones Quain. Here, at the close of the session of 1829-30, he carried off the midwifery and surgical prizes. A second professional visit to Paris in the course of 1830 was brought to an end in time to enable the indefatigable student to present himself on November 25 before the examiners at Apothecaries' Hall; and he accordingly passed on his twenty-first birthday, that being the earliest day upon which he was legally eligible. Again on his birthday, November 25, 1831, he passed the examination of the College of Surgeons, and was immediately afterwards engaged as assistant by Dr. Jones Quain, then recently elected Professor of Anatomy at University College. Here he remained till Dr. Quain resigned in 1838, his duties being of the most varied and onerous description, including physiological experiments, anatomical demonstrations and preparations, dissections, and the like. Being an admirable draughtsman, he also drew the extemporaneous diagrams illustrative of Dr. Quain's lectures. It was during these seven years at University College that he assisted Richard Quain in the investigations for that eminent physiologist's work on the arteries, besides rendering important help to Liston in the preparation of his *Practical Surgery*. Private teaching, and occasional trips to the Continent, undertaken less for change or pleasure than for the purpose of inspecting famous foreign hospitals and museums, occupied all his scanty leisure till 1838, when the cessation of his connexion with University College led him to become the leader of a movement which resulted in the establishment of the medical school known during its brief existence as Sydenham College. The same year witnessed the publication of his first work, *The Dissector's Manual of Practical and Surgical Anatomy*, followed in 1840 by *The Anatomist's Vade Mecum*, now in its fifteenth edition. This last (perhaps the most complete and exhaustive system of anatomy in any language) formed the initial volume of Churchill's celebrated series of illustrated medical text-books, and has become a European and Transatlantic standard.

It was in 1840 that Erasmus Wilson, at thirty-one years of age, made his final choice of dermatology. In thus selecting the field of his life's labour, the young surgeon deliberately entered upon a thorny and comparatively unknown path. Diseases of the skin were at that

time among the most obscure problems which the professional enquirer had yet to solve, the intricacies of the subject, as it then stood, having been aptly compared with those of the Linnean system of botany. As science, dermatology was a mere chaos; as practice, it was in the hands of empirics. Into this labyrinth Erasmus Wilson entered, literally single-handed; he emerged from it, the acknowledged head of that branch of medical knowledge. "I found it a quackery," he said to me one day; "I left it a science." The list of his published works on cutaneous diseases and other kindred subjects would fill nearly a column of the ACADEMY, just as his magnificent collections of drawings, casts, and wax models fill the gallery which surrounds the great hall of the museum of the College of Surgeons.

In 1842 appeared the first edition of his important work *The Diseases of the Skin*, now in its sixth edition, and lately translated into German. This marks the point of departure of his fortune and his fame. Henceforth his busy life becomes one long record of successes and honours. In 1844 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1848 he was invited to occupy the Chair of anatomy and physiology in the medical school of Middlesex Hospital. Also, in the course of the last-named year he accepted the sub-editorship of the *Lancet*. In 1847 was commenced his celebrated folio volume entitled *Portraits of Diseases of the Skin*; and in 1861 he issued the treatise on *The Eastern or Turkish Bath, and its Application to the Purposes of Health*, which practically established and popularised that excellent institution in this country. In 1864 appeared his *Student's Book of Cutaneous Medicine*; and in 1867 he founded the *Journal of Cutaneous Medicine and Diseases of the Skin*, the only European periodical exclusively devoted to that branch of medical science. His pen, meanwhile, for which no topic was too homely or too recondite, poured forth a continuous stream of minor contributions to the knowledge and treatment of various forms of suffering. Ringworm, the pathology of the hair, food as a preventive of disease, the mucous membrane, parasitic animalculæ, thermo-therapeia, elephantiasis, muscular fibril, and a host of similar enquiries engaged his attention, some of his papers on these subjects appearing in medical publications, and others in the *Transactions* of learned societies. Nor must *The History of Middlesex Hospital* (1866), *Healthy Skin* (first published in 1845, and already in its sixth edition in 1866), his numerous contributions to the *Cyclopaedia of Anatomy and Physiology* and to the surgical dictionaries of Cooper and Grant, or the series of articles in Dr. Quain's recently issued *Dictionary of Medicine* pass unrecorded.

Genius, learning, industry, and thrift brought riches in their train; and at fifty years of age Prof. Erasmus Wilson was already a wealthy man. The ends for which he had "laid up treasure upon earth," and the sense in which he apprehended the true value of such treasure, soon became apparent. In 1869 he commenced a splendid series of acts of public and private munificence by placing £5,000 at the disposal of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons for the purpose of founding a Professorship of Dermatology—stipulating only that "the best man should be selected for the office, whether a member of the college or not." For the unanswerable reason that he was himself the best man here or anywhere, the founder was elected as the first occupant of the Chair, which he continued to fill for nine years. In 1872 he was instrumental in effecting certain radical changes in the constitution of Epsom Medical College, towards which he contributed the sum of £7,000. In 1873 he restored the ancient church of Swanscombe, in Kent, an interesting specimen of twelfth-century

work, then fast hastening to ruin; and in 1877 he patriotically furnished the estimated £10,000 necessary for the transport of the famous obelisk of Thothmes III. from Alexandria Harbour to the Thames Embankment. In 1881-82, Prof. Wilson, long a vice-president, was elected President of the Royal College of Surgeons, in which capacity he royally entertained the eminent foreign visitors brought together in London by the International Medical Congress. It was also in 1881 that he was summoned to Windsor to receive the honour of knighthood. In the same year, being nominated by the University of Aberdeen to the honorary degree of LL.D., he returned the compliment by generously founding a Chair of pathology at that ancient centre of learning, at a cost of £10,000. A subscription of £2,500 to the Royal College of Music, and many munificent donations to Masonic and other charities, church endowments, and the like might be enumerated; but the new wing, swimming bath, and chapel which he lately added to the Margate Sea-Bathing Infirmary, and which were opened on August 28, 1882, will suffice to close this imperfect record of unostentatious benevolence. "The Erasmus Wilson Wing" consists of four wards, each holding sixteen beds, with day-rooms, bath-rooms, nurses' rooms, and lavatories complete. The swimming bath-house, which is lighted from above, measures sixty feet by thirty feet, and the bath contains 40,000 gallons of sea-water, pumped by a gas-engine from the beach. The dimensions of the chapel—an exquisite little Early-English cathedral in miniature—are eighty-two feet in length by thirty feet in width, with a height of fifty feet to the ridge of the roof. A raised promenade for fine weather, a covered cloister for wet weather, model ventilation, model drainage, pictures on the walls of the dormitories, beautiful painted glass and fresco-painting in the chapel, and Mr. Baillie Hamilton's famous vocal organ to lead and accompany the singing of the worshippers are among the costly adjuncts with which the benevolent donor enriched his gift, the total outlay being in excess of £30,000.

Of Sir Erasmus Wilson's lavish private charities, of the singular simplicity of his home life, of his genial humour, his fluency and grace as a public speaker, his broad and liberal views, his loyalty as a subject, his steadfastness as a friend, his tender pity for all human suffering, and the earnest and helpful interest which he ever displayed in the welfare of the working classes I have no space left to tell. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, a vice-president of the Society of Biblical Archaeology, late master of the Carriers' Company, a freeman of the Tanners' Company, a distinguished Freemason, and a recipient, only a few days before his death, of the honorary gold medal of the Royal College of Surgeons—a distinction which has been conferred only seven times since its foundation eighty-four years ago. Finally, he was President of the Egypt Exploration Fund, to which, in the first year of the society's active work in the Delta, he liberally contributed more than £1,500. Not the least of his many honours, however, in the estimation of those who best loved him, was the silver medal of the Royal Humane Society, granted to him in 1857 for having gallantly plunged into the Regent's Canal one foggy winter's night and rescued a woman from drowning.

Sir Erasmus Wilson married in 1841 Miss Doherty, the only daughter of James Doherty, Esq. Lady Wilson, who has been for many years a confirmed invalid and a great sufferer, survives him. He breathed his last at The Bungalow, Westgate-on-Sea, on Friday, August 8, aged seventy-four years, eight months, and twelve days. He was buried on

Wednesday, August 13, in a vault which he had caused to be constructed in the chancel of Swanscombe church at the time of its restoration. He leaves no family, but many mourners, a name justly eminent in literature and science, and, above all, that fair repute for true gentleness, charity, and love which outweighs all honours and transcends all praise.

AMELIA B. EDWARDS.

SELECTED FOREIGN BOOKS.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

- AMELIN, A. Le libre Échange absolu à l'Intérieur et à la Frontière. Paris: Guillaumin. 6 fr.
 ABE moriendi. Reproduction de l'Édition xylographique du XV^e Siècle. 15 fr. Exercitium super Pater Noster. 10 fr. Paris: Delarue.
 BACHEM, J. Preussen u. die katholische Kirche. Köln: Bachem. 1 M. 50 Pf.
 ELZE, K. Notes on Elizabethan Dramatists, with Conjectural Emendations of the Text. Halle: Niemeyer. 8 M.
 FAUCON, M. Les Arts à la Cour d'Avignon sous Clement V et Jean XXII (1307-34). Paris: Thorin. 3 fr. 50 c.
 HEISS, A. Les Médailleurs de la Renaissance. 5^e Monographie. Paris: Rothschild. 60 fr.
 HUBERT-VALLEROUX. Les Associations coopératives en France et à l'Étranger. Paris: Guillaumin. 8 fr.
 KRAUSE, K. Oh. F. Vorlesungen üb. die Methode d. akademischen Studium. Hrg. v. P. Hohlfeld u. A. Wünsche. Leipzig: Schulze. 1 M. 50 Pf.
 MONNIER, Marc. La Renaissance de Dante à Luther. Paris: Firmin-Didot. 5 fr.
 REGAMBY, F. A. Gambetta. Paris: Lib. de l'Art. 25 fr.
 SALOMON, G. Ueb. die Plinthe der Venus v. Milo. Leipzig: Brockhaus. 1 M.

THEOLOGY.

- BIBLIOTHECA samaritana. Hrg. v. M. Heidenheim. I. Die samaritanische Pentateuch-Version. Die Genesis in der hebr. Quadratschrift unter Benützung der Samaritanischen Trilogie. Leipzig: Schulze. 3 M. 50 Pf.
 GEBHARDT, O. v., u. A. HARNACK. Texte u. Untersuchungen zur Geschichte der altchristlichen Literatur. 2. Bd. 2. Hft. Leipzig: Hinrichs. 5 M.

HISTORY.

- FELIX, J. Die Holzpale Unzarns in paläophytologischer Hinsicht. Budapest. 1 M. 40 Pf.
 SILFVERSTOLPE, C. Svenskt diplomatarium från och med år 1401. II. Bd. 4 Hft. Stockholm: Norstedt. 3 Kr. 50.
 STRICKLER, J. Actensammlung zur schweizerischen Reformationsgeschichte in den J. 1521-32. 5. Bd. 15 M. Neuer Versuch o. Literaturverzeichnisses zur schweiz. Reformationsgeschichte, enth. die zeitgenöss. Literatur (1521-32). 2 M. 50 Pf. Zürich: Meyer & Zeller.
 VEYDER MALBERG, A. Frhr. v. Ueb. die Einheit aller Kraft. Wien: Seidel. 5 M.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- BONNET, R. Kurzgefasste Anleitung zur mikroskopischen Untersuchung tierischer Gewebe f. Anfänger in der histologischen Technik. München: Rieger. 1 M. 50 Pf.
 BRUSINA, S. Die Fauna der Congerfischschichten v. Agrum u. Kroatien. Agrum: Kugli. 13 M. 35 Pf.
 DE BABY, A. Vergleichende Morphologie u. Biologie der Pilze, Mycetozoen u. Bacterien. Leipzig: Engelmann. 13 M.
 HABERLANDT, G. Physiologische Pflanzenanatomie. Leipzig: Engelmann. 9 M.
 HERZIG, R. Die Kerntheilung bei Actinosphaerium Eichenhorni. Jena: Fischer. 2 M.
 JANUSCHKE, H. Das Princip der Erhaltung der Energie als Grundlage der elementaren Dynamik. Troppau: Zenke. 1 M. 60 Pf.
 LUNDSTROM, A. N. Pflanzenbiologische Studien. I. Upsala: Lundquist. 7 Kr. 50.
 MAS, A. Pomologie générale. 10^e Vol. Pommes. Paris: Masson. 12 fr.
 PREYER, W. Specielle Physiologie d. Embryo. 3. Lfg. Leipzig: Grieben. 4 M.
 SCHROEDER, L. v. Pythagoras u. die Inder. Eine Untersuchung. üb. Herkunft u. Abstammung der pythagoreischen Lehren. Leipzig: Schulze. 2 M.
 VOGEL, A. Bilder aus dem Mineralreiche. München: Krieger. 1 M.
 WERNER, K. Die italienische Philosophie d. 19. Jahrh. 1. Bd. A. Rosmini u. seine Schule. Wien: Facsy. 9 M. 60 Pf.
 WUETZ, Ad. Traité de Chimie biologique. Paris: Masson. 15 fr.

PHILOLOGY.

- FRANK, J. Satyre Ménippée de la Vertu du Catholicon d'Espagne et de la Tenue des États de Paris. Kritisch rev. Text in Einleitg. u. erklärl. Anmerkgn. Oppeln: Franck. 10 M.
 HARTZ, H. Die Qualität der reinen Vokale im Neufrauzsichen. Oppeln: Franck. 1 M. 50 Pf.
 KARO, K. Die Sprache H. Steinhüwels. Beitrag zur Laut- u. Flexionslehre d. Mittelhochdeutschen im 15. Jahrh. Heidelberg: Weiss. 1 M. 80 Pf.
 LAGARDE, P. de. Mittheilungen. Göttingen: Dieterich. 10 M.
 LEIDENROTH, F. B. Indiciis grammatici ad scholia Veneta A. exceptis locis Herodiani specimen. Berlin: Calvary. 3 M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LATE RECTOR OF LINCOLN.

London: Aug. 10, 1884.

None of the notices of Mark Pattison alludes to an interesting episode in his life—i.e., the period during which he acted as the *Times* correspondent at Berlin. Of the exact date I am not aware, but it must have been between 1855 and 1861.

It will also interest you to know that the Rector has left a slight sketch of his interview with Newman in a letter addressed to me soon after that pathetic incident. I fully intend to have it published some day. B.

Clifton: Aug. 11, 1884.

Will you allow me to point out that it is not the case that Cardinal Newman and the Rector of Lincoln had not met between 1846 and the recent occasion mentioned by the writer of the "In Memoriam" notice in the *ACADEMY* of last week? Dr. Newman visited Oxford in 1878 soon after his election to an honorary fellowship at Trinity, and they met each other on February 26, 1878, at Trinity College.

If the Rector was in Oxford when Cardinal Newman again visited Trinity College (in 1879, I think), it is probable that they met again.

S. W. WAYTE.

"LITTLE BILLEE."

York: Aug. 9, 1884.

I have only this week seen the interesting correspondence which my enquiry has evoked. I was ashamed of my carelessness in having (as I supposed from Mr. Nutt's letter) overlooked a reference to "Little Billee" in the *Folk-lore Record*, vol. iii., part 2, pp. 253-57; but when I came to turn to the book I found no particular reason to blame myself, as, although the title of "Le petit Navire" is cited, no specimen of it is given, and there is no mention whatever of Billee. Had I ever been a French boy or girl, I might not have owed my first introduction to "Le petit Navire" to *Mélinde*; "but in spite of all temptations to belong to other nations" it seemed good to me to be born in England, and even *Mélinde* itself is a very recent acquaintance.

The *Folk-lore Record* article just spoken of is a reprint from a tract by Prof. Svend Grundtvig on an old Danish ballad called "En Mærkelig Vise om de Søfarne Mænd," of which the Professor considers "Le petit Navire" to be a version. I venture humbly to dissent from this opinion; the ballads have little in common, excepting that in both the action takes place at sea, and that there is in each a question of cannibalism. We might almost as well compare "En Mærkelig Vise" with "The Ancient Mariner," or with "The Yarn of the 'Nancy Bell'." In the French story the voyagers are three, and nobody is butchered; in the Danish one the ship is better manned, and, when all stores are exhausted, the old mate is actually killed and cooked. In the words of the translation—

"They slaughtered him as calf or lamb,
They cooked and carved him as veal or ham."

On such horrors the king on board the ship refuses to dine, and there appears a bird which he bids a stripling shoot and cook for him. But the bird says,

"I am no bird to be shot for food;
I am from heaven an angel good,"

and by means of this "uccello di Dio" the ship is brought to land.

The Greek version of "Little Billee" should be told to cultured Marines. E. G.

ST. JOHN'S EVE AND ST. ANTHONY.

Dumfries: Aug. 8, 1884.

In the *ACADEMY* of July 26 the Countess Martinengo-Cesaresco states that in Lombardy the summer solstice is popularly devoted, not to St. John, but to St. Anthony, and that his feast has been arbitrarily transferred from winter. Has she not confused the St. Anthony Abbot with his younger namesake, St. Anthony of Padua? The feast of the former is January 17; he is protector against fires, and also domestic animals are blessed on that day. The feast of the latter is on June 13, and he is the popular saint of Lombardy, as your correspondent might have seen if she had visited Padua on that day. I should like more distinct explanation before accepting the theory that the great feast of St. John has been displaced by any local usage.

The St. Anthony in the passage from Brantome must, by his white beard, be the elder saint. J. W. MUIR.

A CORRECTION.

Burlington House: Aug. 9, 1884.

Permit me to correct a slip in Mr. Courtney's obituary notice of the Rev. C. E. B. Reed which appears in to-day's *ACADEMY*.

The other City of London School boy contemporary with Mr. Reed who met his death upon a mountain was not Mr. Clowes, but Mr. Wilton. The origin of the mistake, no doubt, lies in the fact that Mr. Clowes (a classical, not a scientific, student) met with his death by drowning at Scarborough at the same time as Mr. Wilton perished upon Snowdon. Clowes and Wilton were intimate friends, and neither of them knew of the other's fate.

HERBERT RIX.

SCIENCE.

MATHEMATICAL BOOKS.

The Elements of Euclid. Books I. to VI. With Deductions, Appendices, and Historical Notes. By J. S. Mackay. (Chambers.) In this excellent edition "no change has been made in Euclid's sequence of propositions, and comparatively little in his modes of proof." Useful corollaries and converses have been inserted, and some of Simson's additions have been omitted. Mr. Mackay does not pose as a member of the Association for the Improvement of Geometrical Teaching, though we think that there are here and there indications of his having taken advantage of the *Syllabus*. He has received a brief from the publishers to edit Euclid, and he has done his work well. The very clearly drawn figures and the clear type help to commend the book to students. "Sufficient" provision has certainly been made for beginners, seeing that "the questions, deductions, and corollaries to be proved number considerably over fifteen hundred." This is no "indigesta moles," but it is broken up into suitable fragments, as the young student is able to bear them. The author's article on Euclid in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* shows how well he is acquainted with the history of his subject in its grander details, but in this work we see that he has also penetrated a long way into the side-paths and byways of it. To ourselves it is of much interest to learn who first discovered some now well-known geometrical fact; and we are quite at one with Mr. Mackay when he writes, "The names of those who have extended the boundaries or successfully cultivated any part of the domain of science should not be unknown to those who inherit the results of their labour." These little historical details are frequently given in foot-notes, but there are, in addition, six Appendices, which contain much interesting information. These we would gladly have had extended, but they have been

"much curtailed from considerations of space." We commend this edition as one which, at a small cost, will meet all the requirements of ordinary pupils, and will yet be studied and read by more advanced students with much interest and profit.

An Elementary Treatise on Solid Geometry. By Charles Smith. (Macmillan.) The best we can say for this text-book is that it is a worthy successor to the *Conics* previously noticed by us. There is, of course, much matter which is common to this and the larger works by the masters, Salmon and Frost, and our author's indebtedness is frequently stated; but much credit is due for the freshness of exposition and the skill with which known results are laid before the student. A novelty appears to be the very early stage (chap. iii.) at which Mr. Smith introduces the discussion of the general equation of the second degree. This is a pretty piece of work, and is likely to find favour with students. The book is divided into twelve chapters, and embraces all that ordinary students require, while it is a good introduction to the larger treatises cited above. An ample collection of exercises, many fully worked out, gives play to the reader for testing his mastery of the text. There are no answers at the end, nor are there many hints for the solution of the unworked problems. The name ("Mention") on p. 133 appears to us to be incorrect; but other misprints are very rare, or we have overlooked them. On p. 120, l. 3 from bottom, for $\cos(\theta - \phi)$ read $\cos(\theta + \phi)$.

A Collection of Examples on the Analytic Geometry of Plane Conics. To which are added Some Examples on Sphero-Conics. By R. A. Roberts. (Dublin: Hodges.) In addition to the reputation which Mr. Roberts has achieved of being a brilliant solver of mathematical "conundrums" at the recent fellowship examination in his own university, he is well known to many through the "Mathematics" column of the *Educational Times* and the *Proceedings* of the London Mathematical Society. The present work, which is on the lines of a former book which was favourably noticed in the *ACADEMY*, discusses, in worked-out solutions and exercises for solution, numerous properties of circles connected with a conic, and especially of those which have double contact with the curve. In addition to the ordinary weapons of attack the author frequently employs the differential equations to these contact circles in elliptic co-ordinates. The collection consists of nearly four hundred examples arranged in fifteen chapters, in the last of which numerous properties of sphero-conics are discussed, use being freely made of the above-named co-ordinates. The book will form a good companion to Salmon's *Conic Sections*—a treatise with which Mr. Roberts assumes the student to be familiar.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ETYMOLOGY OF "LUG."

Settrington Rectory, York: Aug. 11, 1884.

The Frisian dialect, which conserves many archaic Low-German forms, supports Mr. Mayhew's conjecture as to the etymology of the Scotch *lug*, "ear." In Frisian, *lug* means "inert, sluggish, unbeweglich" (Koolman, *Outfriesch. Wörterb.*, vol. ii., p. 539). The lobe of the ear is the only external organ unaffected by muscular contraction. ISAAC TAYLOR.

Bottesford Manor, near Brigg: Aug. 9, 1884.

Permit me to point out that Mr. Mayhew is not treating some of us fairly when he calls *lug* "the well-known Lowland-Scottish for the ear." Of course the word is in common use across the Border, but it is to be found as far south as Lincolnshire. I have, all my life,

been in the habit of hearing the word *lug* applied both to the human ear and to the ears of earthen vessels. It is common in both senses, but most common in the latter. A Lincolnshire peasant woman, if not trying to talk fine, would be sure to speak of a "pot lug" while it would be a matter of accident whether she talked of the ear or the *lug* of one of her bairns. EDWARD PEACOCK.

SCIENCE NOTES.

THE triennial meeting of the International Geological Congress, which was to have been held at Berlin towards the end of September, has been postponed until next year. It is believed by the organising committee that the outbreak of cholera in the South of France would prevent many French geologists from attending; while the possible extension of the epidemic might still further interfere with the success of the meeting.

IN *Cassell's Magazine* for September will appear an article by an analytical chemist entitled "A Word about Disinfectants."

PHILOLOGY NOTES.

FROM Dr. Harkavy's report on the Hebrew MSS. that recently turned up in Southern Russia, as printed in the *Times* of August 13 and 14, it seems clear that they are genuine, though their antiquity may not be very great. Next week we hope to say something more on the subject.

In reviewing Prof. Delitzsch's book on the language of the Kossaeans for the *Andover Review*, Prof. Paul Haupt has suggested that the Egyptian Hyksos were the Kassî or Kossaeans of the Babylonian monuments, who inhabited the western frontier of Elam, and that the form *Hyksos* was an Egyptian "Volksetymologie." Dr. Brugsch had already endeavoured to trace the Hyksos to Susiana. Prof. Haupt further suggests that Nimrod, the son of Cush, is to be identified with Muradas or Maraddas, the chief Kassite god.

ACCORDING to a note by Dr. Wecklein in the *Philologische Wochenschrift* of August 2, we must for the future speak of Clytemnestra, not Clytemnestra, the former being the spelling of the inscriptions and MSS.

FINE ART.

Academy Lectures. By J. E. Hodgson, R.A. (Trübner.)

MR. HODGSON has taken a very wise view of his office as lecturer to the students of the Royal Academy. He has devoted little of his time to technical dissertation. Of the practice of art, of drawing and colour, of perspective and composition, the student has opportunity of acquiring knowledge in the ordinary curriculum of an artist's training. But such training, though it may make a good painter, will not make a wise one; it may develop talent, but will not alone give talent a right direction. Mr. Hodgson has chosen to supplement this professional education by turning the direction of his hearers to the intellectual history of art in all ages, showing them how it has been the child of circumstance, and has changed its character in accordance with the different needs of different societies. He has endeavoured to trace the causes of the artistic ideals of various peoples and times, the conditions under which artists have produced their work, and the atmosphere, intellectual and spiritual, political and social, by which

they were surrounded. He has set himself to solve, or at least to speak suggestively and helpfully about, vexed questions of art philosophy. He has, in a word, treated the art-student as a being who thinks before he paints, and wishes to learn the history of his profession, and to profit by the examples and the warnings of centuries.

Such enlightenment as may be gained by a thorough mastery of these lectures has probably never been so easily attainable by any art-student in any age. Nor was it ever so much needed by him. Art every day becomes more self-conscious and needs more self-direction. Each artist has to learn for himself what he can do best and how he can best do it. He no longer has his subjects set him by the Church, and the manner of their treatment prescribed by tradition. He no longer follows safely in the footsteps of a master along a path which has been followed for generations; he works under no strong external impulse which forces him towards a common ideal. He is emancipated, but his freedom is not all gain. Free to go whither he will, he has to find his path, and is beset with dangers and difficulties that were unknown to students of other ages. The question, "What is art?" was never so difficult to answer, and was never so urged upon the student. It is impossible for him to ignore the many different answers which have already been given by different schools, or to pin his whole faith to one of them. Unless he would be behind his time, he must weigh them all. But he must see that he gets the true versions, and this cannot be learnt from a mere examination of the works themselves, and a study of their technique. Personal predilection and prejudices must be set aside, purely professional scrutiny must be supplemented by historical study, before he learns the secrets of their genesis and is able to translate their message.

As to the necessarily brief, but yet masterly, view of the history of art which is given in the first series, there is little fault to be found. It is almost always up to the level of the latest knowledge, it is written with abundant spirit, and marked by a sympathy with all kinds of art and art-nature which is rarely found—especially among artists. For the sake of the students, it is particularly welcome to find that they have now a lecturer who is able to appreciate Gainsborough and Millet. It is, however, to be hoped that these addresses will have a wider influence than over the audience to which they were delivered. What Mr. Hodgson has to say upon questions as the distinction between realism and idealism, the narrowness of an art which appeals only to the spiritual part of man's nature, and the difference between the Greek and Christian ideal, will be useful to many who never held a brush. On "accuracy," "probability," and "illusion," and on many another point, he is also worth hearing; and occasionally, as in his brilliant picture of the eighteenth century, he exhibits a literary gift of no slight power.

Having expressed myself thus strongly as to the general merit of these lectures, I may, without fear of a charge of carping, refer to one or two places in which I have felt myself inclined to disagree with the author. It seems to me to do injustice to Ostade to class

him with Jan Steen as an example of a painter of boors who has not succeeded in elevating the subject above the region of what is in itself sordid and ignoble. If he had named Teniers or Brouwer he would surely have had more reason. Of all Dutch painters of humble life Ostade is the one who shows the truest and sweetest sympathy with the pleasures, the sorrows, and labours of the poor. He shows them generally hard at work—seldom, if ever, drunk or disorderly; his children are delightful, and studied for their own sakes; his old men and women are full of human kindness; and no instance occurs to me in which "sordid and ignoble" would be fitly applied to the spirit of his designs. The reverence with which he treated at least once or twice subjects from Scripture reminds me to dissent from Mr. Hodgson's dictum that the Dutchmen thought that to paint scenes from Scripture tended to idolatry. At least Ostade and Rembrandt, Jan Steen, Eekhout, not to mention others, were free from such bigotry. Nor can I quite follow the writer in his classification of Vandyke with Rubens as an artist who paraded his mastery of the brush, nor in his opinion that "in Vandyke we have to do with an order of mind very superior to that of either of these." In his otherwise admirable notice of the decline of art in the seventeenth century and the eclecticism of the Bolognese, Mr. Hodgson seems to forget the English school of landscape when he asserts that "eclecticism, except in the case of the Dutch school, has remained the fundamental principle underlying all art to the present day." But landscape is the branch of art to which Mr. Hodgson pays least attention. His amusing description of Salvator Rosa is a rare instance in which he seems capable of injustice; while of Constable and Bonington and the French school of landscape he says not a word. Indeed, he ignores them most unaccountably in the following passage. Speaking of the possibility of founding a great imaginative art on the modern perception of the sympathetic power of nature, he says: "Turner, Wilson, and Gainsborough were on the road towards it; but the uncompromising materialism of the French school, and its traditions, have rendered their example of no avail." Can Mr. Hodgson be so completely out of sympathy with the art of Rousseau and Diaz and Corot to class them as uncompromising materialists?

As there is some limit, apparently, to Mr. Hodgson's sympathy, there is also some to his accuracy. He, for instance, repeats the old story of the murder of Domenico Veneziano by Andrea del Castagno, although it has long been proved that his supposed victim survived him; he speaks of Kneller as an Englishman; and many misprints, such as "Pegassus," "eclecticism," "Quatier Latin," "Brunel-escho," "Buonacaci Chapel," "Pallas Athena," "unanimous," "Dick Swivler," contrast somewhat strangely with the learning and the care which generally mark this book.

COSMO MONKHOUSE.

CASTS FROM THE ANTIQUE AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.

WHEN, lately, Cambridge set itself to follow the example of Berlin, Munich, and other German university towns in establishing a

museum of casts from classical sculptures, it was agreed on most hands that such an institution was highly desirable in such a place, where there is abundance of teaching power, an apparently increasing number of students eager to be instructed in ancient art, but no great variety of original works on which to demonstrate its characteristics. In London itself the case is different in several respects, and the recent formation of a museum of casts at South Kensington must be regarded as more of an experiment. In the adjoining courts there is a series of casts from mediæval and comparatively modern sculptures which are simply inestimable. But while in the selection of these specimens there was much to choose from, it so happens, at present, that classical sculpture is represented in one stage of its history by magnificent examples of the art of the period, while in another it can show as yet only insignificant pieces which cannot fairly be held to do justice to the best art of their time. Still, although this difficulty of procuring a series of casts which shall illustrate equally every important gradation in Greek sculpture is insuperable just now, it is certain to diminish in time as new excavations are made. At all events, London students will be glad of the opportunity of judging for themselves of the artistic qualities of many works known to them only in drawings or photographs.

The collection, such as it will be when a certain number of casts which appear to have been ordered shall have arrived—if some of them ever arrive—is amply described in a Catalogue by Mr. Walter Perry, to whom is due the credit of having in the first place awakened public authority to the need of a museum of casts, and of subsequently taking a leading part in the actual formation of the gallery.

EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND.

IN MEMORIAM: SIR ERASMUS WILSON.

Aug. 13, 1884.

IT is our duty to record our profound grief at the loss of the President of the Egypt Exploration Fund. The world knows his open-handed munificence; we knew the unselfish and large way in which it was given. Our difficulty was not in asking, but in accepting, donations always coupled with the desire to do more. We resolve to honour his memory by carrying on with untiring efforts, and in the truth-loving spirit that dictated his support, a work which we now hold doubly sacred.

AMELIA B. EDWARDS,
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OBITUARY.

ALBERT DUMONT.

THE death of M. Albert Dumont on August 13 deprives France of one of her foremost archaeologists and one of her most devoted friends to higher education. Not a few in this country will recall the pleasant times when he was Director of the French School at Athens. That office he exchanged a few years ago for a position of great influence and, we fear, excessive labour in the Ministry of Public Instruction in Paris. Since then he has not been so much seen and heard of among archaeologists as could be wished. His *Céramiques de la Grèce propre* has been long retarded in its publication; but we had always hoped that he might some day find the leisure necessary to complete a work so finely begun. It was about 1870 that M. Dumont began to attract attention; his essay on *The Chronology of the Athenian Archons* was published in that year, and he had not done much before then. He

has died in the prime of life. Never was a man more beloved by those who knew him—and those who knew him are very many, and scattered in many lands.

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

WE understand that Mr. David Croal Thompson's *Life and Labours of Hablot Knight Browne (Phiz)* is almost ready for publication, and that the whole of the large-paper edition has been subscribed for. It will be uniform with the same author's *Life and Works of Thomas Bewick*, which is already a scarce book. Of the illustrations, 130 in number, about fifty will be "full-page," chiefly selected from the novels of Dickens and Lever. Those printed in the text are principally sketches thrown off in his letters, and, with few exceptions, have not been published before. The process adopted for their reproduction preserves their full spirit. The frontispiece is a portrait of "Phiz" etched by Mr. C. O. Murray after an oil painting by the artist's son, Mr. Walter G. Browne.

WE quote the following from the *Scotsman*:—

"A chambered mound of an interesting construction, situated a few hundred yards from the bridge of Waith, near Stromness, in the Orkneys, is now being opened by Mr. Clouston. The mound has a height of about 8 feet, with a diameter at the base of about 36 feet. So far as opened, a passage of substantial masonry leads to a central rectangular chamber, part of the walls of which is formed by one large slab of flagstone in each corner. The passage is about 12 feet long, 3 feet high, and 2 feet in breadth. The chamber is 6 feet high, 6½ feet long, and 5 feet in breadth. The largest flagstone measures 6 feet by 6 feet. There are indications of other passages leading from the main chamber probably to other and smaller chambers yet unopened. Inside the chamber four human skeletons were found—one in each corner. One at least of the skeletons was in a sitting posture, and is supposed to be that of a female. No prehistoric relics of any importance have yet been found."

M. BONNAT is one of the artists named as a possible successor to M. Hébert at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts.

THE American artists in Paris propose to offer to the city a reduced copy in bronze of M. Bartholdi's colossal statue of Liberty. The proposal is encouraged by the United States Minister in France, who has added his name to the subscribers.

THE two-hundredth anniversary of Watteau's birth will be celebrated at Valenciennes on October 10. A monument by Hiolle, and a statue by Carpeaux, will be inaugurated on the occasion.

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